

EQUIPMENT PACK AND CLOTHING

(NAVMC—3627)



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MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS
MARINE BARRACKS, QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

This pamphlet presents a complete course of instruction in Equipment, Pack, and Clothing as conducted at the Officer Candidates' School, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia. It includes the physical organization and arrangement of the instructions, hour by hour, as well as the scope of the subject to be taught in each period, the text references, locale, equipment required and the actual lectures or instruction given.

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SECTION 1

1. Outline.—

TIME:	Three Hours.
REFERENCES:	Pamphlet: The Pack, USMC, M1941 MCM 15-25 NR 122-3.
SCOPE:	Equipment issued to individual Marine: Nomenclature of Pack; Con- struction of Packs. Marking of Clothing.
TYPE OF INSTRUCTION:	Lecture, Demonstration, Appli- cation.
PLACE:	Classroom, Squadrooms or Out of Doors.
TRAINING AIDS:	Charts (When available) #1 Haversack #2 Knapsack #3 Suspenders (Belt) Actual Equipment Packs Constructed, 1. Light Marching Pack (LMP) 2. Marching Pack (MP) 3. Field Marching Pack (FMP) 4. Transport Pack (TP) 5. Field Transport Pack (FTP) Equipment issued to individual Marine.
ASSISTANTS:	Two NCO's to aid in demonstrat- ing construction of packs.

SECTION 2

First Hour

Introduction.

Equipment issued to enlisted personnel in the Marine Corps.

Nomenclature of:

- Chart #1—Haversack
- #2—Knapsack
- #3—Suspenders (Belt)

NOTE: If charts are not available, parts may be pointed out by using actual equipment.

Types of Packs: Their contents: When they are used.

2. Lecture First Hour.—In order that each individual Marine may rely upon himself and not his buddies, both in the barracks and in the field, it is necessary that he know the use of and how to care for all the equipment and clothing issued to him. A man who doesn't take proper care of his clothing or assemble his gear correctly, can become mighty miserable both on the march and in the barracks, and become an impediment and detriment to his outfit. Not only does inefficiency effect him physically but it detracts from his appearance as well. Consequently, in order to assure a neat and well disciplined outfit, it is necessary that inspections be held to see that each individual knows how to take care of his equipment, how to use it, in what condition his clothing must be kept, and where to mark his clothing so that it doesn't go adrift.

3. Equipment Issued.—In addition to his clothing, each enlisted man in the Marine Corps is issued the following equipment:

- a. A pack composed of a haversack, knapsack, and belt suspenders.
- b. A cartridge belt.
- c. A bayonet with scabbard.
- d. A rifle, carbine, or BAR and the necessary gear needed to keep the weapon in good condition and proper working order. The man armed with the rifle or carbine will be issued a combination tool, a brush and thong, and oiler and an oil and thong case. The BAR men will have access to a spare parts and accessory kit. All three weapons will have with them a gun sling, leather (web for the M1 Carbine).
- e. Mess Gear composed of a meat can w/cover, knife, fork, and spoon.
- f. A canteen and cup w/cover.

- g. A first aid pouch w/packet.
- h. A poncho.
- i. A shelter-half with a pole, five pins, and guy line.

In combat and training units, additional gear will be issued. This additional gear will generally be:

- a. A Steel helmet with fibre liner.
- b. A gas mask.
- c. An intrenching tool. Shovel, pick mattock, or machete.
- d. Field rations.

All of this equipment is assigned to the individual and it is his duty to care for it. It must be kept clean and in serviceable condition. Gear that becomes unusable through ordinary wear and tear can be surveyed through the Quartermaster. Gear lost through carelessness or damaged on purpose will be paid for by the person concerned.

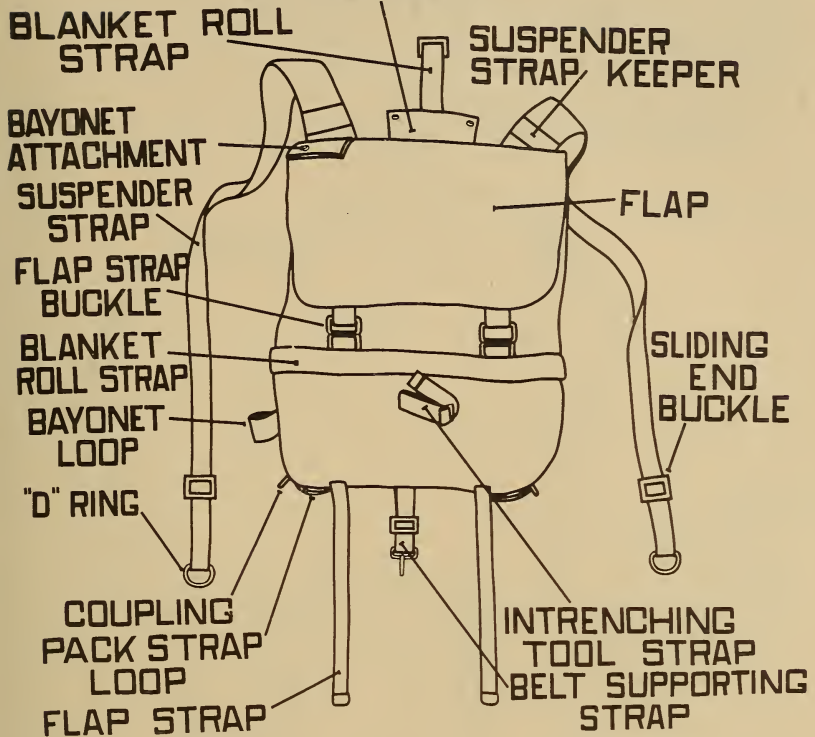
Now to learn the nomenclature of our haversack, knapsack and belt suspenders!

4. Nomenclature.—

NOTE: Each part is pointed out on the chart as mentioned.

INTRENCHING TOOL ATTACHMENT

CHART 1



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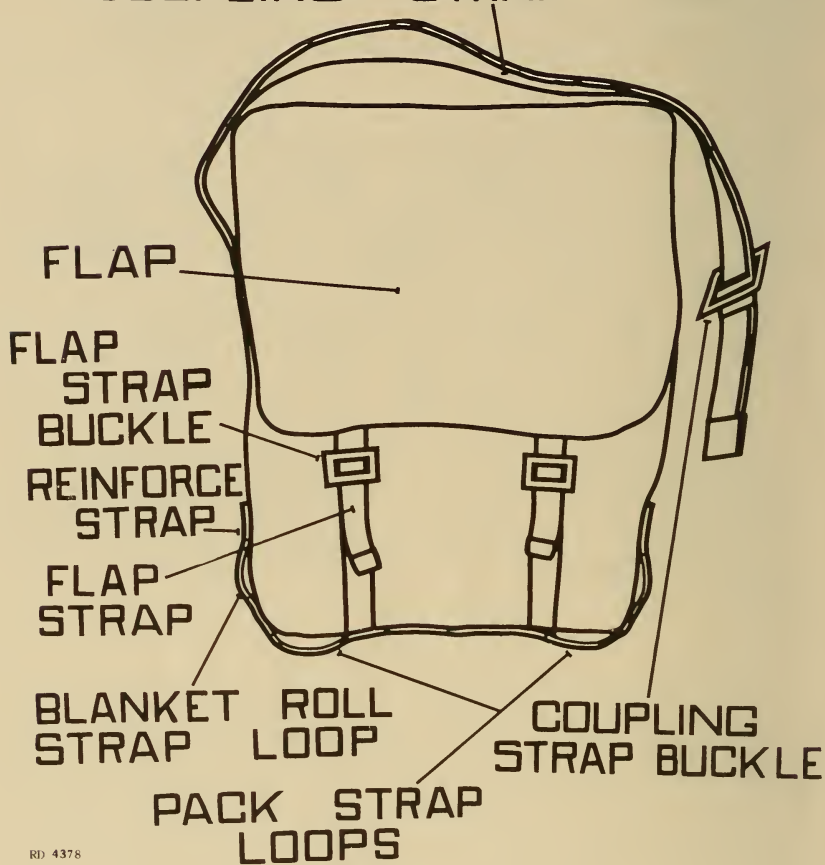
Figure 1.—The Haversack.

a. First the **Haversack**: (See Figure 1.) On the haversack body we have the flap, the flap straps and the flap strap buckle. The top blanket roll strap which is sewed right to the haversack. The two blanket roll straps, are on either side and the blanket roll strap loops through which the straps pass. The largest straps which are fastened to the haversack are the suspender straps. On the suspender straps we may have one of two arrangements. The older pack will have a "D" ring and a sliding end buckle. The newer type will have an "M" buckle which takes the place of the "D" ring and sliding end buckle. On the straps near where they fasten to the pack you will find a cloth loop which is known as the suspender strap keeper. Here we have the entrenching tool attachment and the entrenching tool strap, the bayonet attachment and the bayonet loop. When the bayonet is worn on the pack, the ring goes to the rear. When worn on the cartridge belt, the bayonet ring goes to the front. The small strap fastened to the haversack is the belt supporting strap which hooks to the rear

of the cartridge belt. The two narrow wire loops are the couplings through which the coupling strap on the knapsack passes when we are wearing a TP or an FTP. On the bottom of the haversack we have the pack strap loops. The heavy web strap passing around the bottom and the sides of the haversack is known as the reinforcing strap.

b. Now for the **Knapsack**.

COUPLING STRAP **CHART 2**



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Figure 2.—The Knapsack.

NOTE: Parts are pointed out on the chart as they are mentioned.

On the knapsack body we have the knapsack flap, flap straps, and flap strap buckles, our coupling strap and coupling strap buckle, blanket roll strap loops, and pack strap loops,

and on the bottom and sides of the knapsack a reinforcing strap. (See Figure 2.)

c. On the suspenders we have the front belt supports at the end of which we have hooks; suspender rings, sliding end buckle, and pack straps at the end of which we have snaps. (See Figure 3.) Note that the portion of the suspenders called the pack straps is the portion of the suspenders between the sliding end buckle and the snaps.

CHART 3

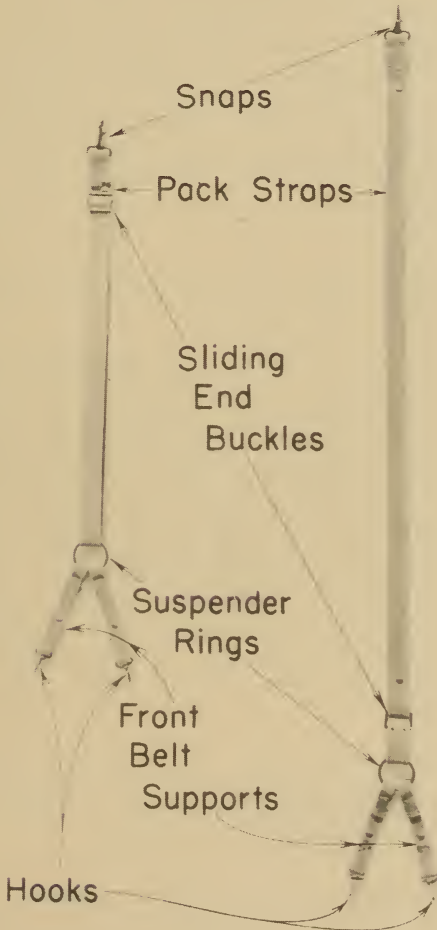


Figure 3.—The Belt Suspenders.

d. The blanket roll which we make up to carry on a FMP or a FTP is composed of the shelter-half, pole, five pins and guy line and one or two blankets. The blanket roll may be either **long** or **short** depending upon which pack it is to be carried.

5. **Types of Packs.**—Now for the different types of packs, their contents and when they are used:

a. The smallest and lightest pack is the **Light Marching Pack (LMP)** composed of only the haversack and may be prescribed when the cartridge belt is not worn.

b. **The Marching Pack (MP)** is composed of the haversack and the belt suspenders. In it you will carry rations, toilet articles, one undershirt, one pair of drawers, one pair of socks, mess gear, and poncho. Attached to the haversack we have the bayonet (ring to the rear) and scabbard, intrenching tool, and steel helmet if it is not being worn. This pack is used as a combat pack, and on marches or field exercises not involving bivouac.

c. A Marching Pack (MP) plus a **short** roll becomes a **Field Marching Pack (FMP)**. This pack is used for marches and field exercises involving bivouac.

d. The next pack in size is the **Transport Pack (TP)** composed of the haversack, knapsack and belt suspenders. We already know what goes into the haversack but now that we have coupled the knapsack to the haversack let us see what can be carried in the additional space. In our knapsack we can carry additional clothing, generally: one pair of shoes, one pair of trousers, two shirts, two pair of socks, two undershirts, two drawers, and any other items which one cares to carry and has the room and physical endurance to do so. The Transport Pack (TP) is used when traveling by ship or rail, or other transportation when blankets are not required in the immediate possession of the men. It is also used for field exercises when slow movement due to carrying extra weight is not of importance.

e. Our largest pack is the **Field Transport Pack (FTP)** composed of the Transport Pack (TP) plus the **long** blanket roll. It is used when traveling by ship, rail, or other transport; or for field exercises when slow movement due to carrying extra weight is unimportant.

f. Additional packs which can be made up but which are seldom worn by the average enlisted man are the:

(1) Knapsack pack composed of the knapsack, belt suspenders and cartridge belt and used in conjunction with other equipment which must be carried on the shoulders, i.e., "walkie-talkie" radio set.

(2) Knapsack musette pack composed of the knapsack and a web trouser belt used as a shoulder sling. May be used by Officers or prescribed for others.

(3) Knapsack pack, hand carried, is composed of the knapsack only. The coupling strap is used as a handle.

(4) Baggage pack composed of the knapsack and a short blanket roll. It may be prescribed to secure equipment left behind on the march or to be moved ashore or transported forward.

SECTION 3

Second Hour

Construction of Packs.—(Each step explained: Demonstrated by assistants: executed by students).

- a. Light Marching Pack.
- b. Marching Pack.
- c. Field Marching Pack.
- d. Transport Pack.

Lecture—Second Hour

6. **Construction of Packs.**—First, because it is the smallest, we will construct a Light Marching Pack.

a. (1) Pass the free ends of the haversack suspender straps through the pack strap loops from front to rear having first given them a half turn inward so as to cause them to lay better.

(2) Take the free end of the haversack suspenders and put a simple overhand knot in them.

(3) Pass the flap strap through the “D” ring or knot itself and then buckle them.

(4) Adjustment to fit each individual is controlled by the tying of the knot.

b. The Marching Pack (MP) is the pack used most. To construct this:

(1) Couple the haversack suspenders to the belt suspenders by passing the free end of the haversack suspender strap through the belt suspender ring, double the haversack suspender strap back upon itself and pass it through the haversack suspender keeper.

(2) Pass end of belt suspender pack straps through haversack pack strap loops from front to rear. Give the pack strap a $\frac{1}{2}$ turn inward before passing through loops as this gives them a flatter position against the body.

(3) Cross the pack straps behind the haversack.

(4) Couple belt suspenders onto haversack suspender “D” ring or “M” buckle by snapping the snaps.

(5) Try on the pack without the cartridge belt and adjust pack straps and haversack suspender straps until comfortable. The belt does not, repeat, does not hold the pack down. If properly adjusted, the suspenders and belt supports hold the belt up.

(6) Put on belt and fasten belt suspender hooks into eyelets along the top edge of the belt. Hook the haversack belt supporting strap into the center rear eyelet on the belt.

c. To continue on to the Field Marching Pack from a Marching Pack, all we need to do is add a short roll. The short roll is constructed by:

(1) Lay your shelter-half out flat.

(2) Lay your blanket(s) on the shelter-half with the ends of the blanket covering the triangular ends of the shelter-half and one side of the blanket(s) a few inches in from the button edge of the shelter-half.

(3) Fold the blanket(s) in equally from each end so that there is the width of one tent pin between the ends of the blanket in the center.

(4) Place your tent pole in the center of the blanket along the covered edge of the shelter-half, place the guy line and two pins on a line with the pole at the edge of the blanket where the triangular end of the shelter-half is exposed, place the remaining three pins at the other end in a corresponding manner.

(5) Fold the blanket(s) into the shelter-half so that the pole and pins are covered, then fold the triangular part of the shelter-half into the center from each end.

(6) Roll your blanket(s) and shelter-half, starting at the side which contains the pole and pins.

(7) Bind the roll with the tie-ties and assemble to pack by means of the blanket roll straps.

d. Next we have the Transport Pack which is composed of a Marching Pack plus the knapsack but minus the roll.

(1) Assemble the knapsack to the haversack by passing the knapsack coupling strap through the couplings on the haversack. Draw the strap up snugly and buckle.

(2) Lengthen the haversack suspender straps and the pack straps and pass the end of the pack straps through the knapsack pack strap loops.

(3) Cross pack straps behind the haversack.

(4) Couple pack strap snaps onto the haversack suspender "D" rings or "M" buckle.

(5) Adjust pack straps and haversack suspenders to fit the individual.

(6) Put on your belt and fasten the hooks. This pack rides better and feels more comfortable when riding high.

NOTE: If the men are not wearing too bulky clothing such as sheepskins, etc., the pack straps may be passed through the loops in the reenforcing strap across the rear of the knapsack before they are passed through the knapsack pack strap loops.

SECTION 4

Third Hour

Construction of Packs, continued.—

a. Field Transport Pack.

Marking of Clothing.—

a. Why clothes are marked.

b. Where clothes are marked.

c. How clothes are marked.

d. Possession of clothing containing names other than your own.

Lecture—Third Hour

7. **Construction of Packs, continued.**—a. The Field Transport Pack is composed of the Transport Pack with the long blanket roll attached. To make the long blanket roll:

(1) Lay your shelter-half out flat.

(2) Fold your blanket(s) end to end and lay on your shelter-half with the single fold, along the edge of the shelter-half which holds the tent peg loops. The blanket should be pulled back far enough so that about four to six inches of the shelter-half along the bottom edge is exposed.

(3) Place your tent pole in the center of the blanket along the edge of the single fold.

(4) Place two pins and the guy line on the same line with the tent pole and at one end of the blanket near one of the triangular ends.

(5) Place the remaining three pins on a line with the pole, and at the other end of the blanket in a corresponding manner to the two pins and guy line.

(6) Now fold the triangular ends of the shelter-half over the blankets into the center.

(7) Roll the roll beginning at the side holding the pole, pins and guy line and rolling towards the side of the shelter-half containing the buttons.

(8) Bind the roll with the tie ties and assemble to the Transport Pack.

NOTE: Both the long and short roll can be more easily constructed if two men work together. If the men have only two blanket roll straps, for the FTP, it is necessary that they be used in the knapsack blanket roll strap loops.

8. **Marking of Clothing.**—The marking of clothing is one of the “musts” in the Marine Corps.

a. Clothing is marked so that each individual will be able to keep track of his own gear and keep in his own possession that which is rightfully his. Every man is issued the same amount of clothing by the Quartermaster. If men were not instructed and made to keep their clothing marked, eventually some of our less scrupulous comrades would have a locker jammed with clothing and some of us would be lucky to have enough clothing left to comprise a complete uniform.

b. In order that everything will be uniform and to save looking over each article of clothing completely for an identifying name, each article of clothing will be marked in the following manner:

Shoes—Inside, near top, parallel to upper edge.

Socks—On the smooth weave of the sock, 1" from, and parallel to, the seam joining the ribbed and smooth weave.

Drawers—On the outside of the right half waist band, parallel to top edge.

Undershirts—Across center of back, inside, 1" below collar.

Trousers—Inside right waistband, over watch pocket.

Belts, woven—In center of under side of belt, parallel to top, and 6" from buckle.

{ Blouse

{ Overcoats

{ Field Jackets—On lining of right sleeve, near and parallel to the shoulder seam.

Shirts—In the center of the inside, rear, of the collar band, parallel to seam joining back to collar.

Garrison Cap.—In the center of lining of right side, 1" from and parallel to lower edge.

Gloves—Inside wrist, parallel to edge.

Barracks Cap Frame—On inside of sweatband, in the center at the right side, and parallel to lower edge.

Cap Covers—Inside of band, on the right side, on double edge.

Leggings—On the inside, 1" from and parallel to top.

Scarfs—In the center of neck loop of scarf.

Blankets—Marked in 1" white letters on the face of the blanket in center of lower stripe.

Sewing Kit—1½" from and parallel to upper edge.

Clothing such as sheepskins, dungarees, sun helmets, etc., can be marked as designated by unit commanders. You will also mark your towels, sweatshirts, and any other articles you have in your possession.

c. Laundry markings are not sufficient as identification because they are only initials. You will be issued or you may purchase a rubber name stamp which will have on it your

first two initials and your last name. The prescribed regulation size of the letters on the stamp is $\frac{1}{4}$ ". In the event you do not have a stamp and are unable to obtain one, you will stencil your clothing legibly with a pen and indelible ink.

d. It is quite possible you may have clothing in your possession with another man's name in. It may have been issued to you or you may have bought it. In case you have, go to your Company Office and have a record of it made in your Record Book.

Don't have clothing in your possession that you can't account for.

Navy Regulations 122-3 states that: "Enlisted personnel are forbidden to have in their possession without permission from proper authority an article of wearing apparel or bedding belonging to any person in the Navy other than themselves."

SECTION 5

Fourth Hour

Display of clothing on the bunk.
Pack Displays.

9. Display of Clothing on the Bunk.—a. For the Fourth Hour (if available) have the men practice laying out a Clothing Display on the Bunk and then make up any pack you wish to designate. For the Display of Clothing on the Bunk see Figure #4.

b. Have a wall locker made up properly with clothing stowed correctly as an exhibit. The recommended stowage of clothing for a double wall locker is depicted in Figure 5.



Figure 4.—Display of Clothing on the Bunk.



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Figure 5.—Wall Locker Display.
(During the summer months the storm cap will be replaced by the fiber helmets.)

10. **Pack Displays.**—a. The occasions calling for the display of equipment vary throughout the different organizations in the Marine Corps, but the displays, when made, are for a single purpose: namely, to afford the commanders of the unit an opportunity to check in detail the presence and condition of the individual Marine's equipment. A pack display involves the laying out on the deck for inspection the entire contents and component parts of that particular type of pack being displayed. The gear is arranged so that the inspecting officer or NCO can, in a minimum of time, check to see that each individual Marine of his unit **has all of his equipment**, that it is **his own** and no one else's, and that it is in **good condition**. Pack displays have been and are frequently called for before a unit transfers from one station to another or before it embarks for overseas. Detailed inspection of pack displays are often made aboard ship prior to impending amphibious operations.

b. **Layout pattern.**—The layout pattern recommended is very simple and basic and one that follows through logically from the most simple display (equipment on the bunk) to the most complex, (field transport display). Starting with the display of equipment on the bunk—a display used for routine equipment inspection for troops quartered in barracks—all gear remains in the same relative position for the other layouts, the only change made being the placing of additional gear. This arrangement helps the Marine remember how to make up his display.



Figure 6.—Display of Equipment on the Bunk.

c. **Equipment on the Bunk.**—(See Figure 6). Notice that this display can be made up quite rapidly, as the arrangement of equipment such as mess gear and web equipment is very simple. Notice particularly how the mess gear, bayonet, cartridge belt, first aid kit, and tent poles, pegs, and rope are laid out. This pattern is basic and will be used in all the following displays of packs.

d. **Field marching display less rations, gas mask, and entrenching tools.**—Notice how the blanket is folded. Notice also how the “basic pattern” mentioned in (c) has been retained and how all individual markings on clothing are clearly visible. See Figure 7.

e. **Field marching display, complete.**—Rations, gas masks, and entrenching tools may not always have been issued to the individual Marine. Notice that the symmetry of the display is the same whether the extra gear is present or not. See Figure 8.



Figure 7.—Display of Field Marching Pack Less Rations, Gas Mask, and Entrenching Tools.



Figure 8.—Display of Field Marching Pack, Complete.

f. **Field transport display less rations, gas mask, and entrenching tools.**—Notice how the blankets are folded this time, so that they give more space for equipment to be displayed upon. See Figure 9.

g. **Field transport display, complete.**—The same as (f) except the rations, gas mask, and entrenching tools have been added. See Figure 10.



Figure 9.—Display of Field Transport Pack, Less Rations, Gas Mask, and Entrenching Tools.

2 shirts
 2 pairs
 2 undershirts
 2 drawers
 3 socks
 1 gaiter
 1 shoe
 1 legging
 1 field shoe
 1 set entrenching

poncho
 messenger



Figure 10.—Display of Field Transport Pack, Complete.

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